Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VIII. FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1808. [No. 2149.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,

WILL BE SOLD

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

FOR SALE,

On board the ship Commerce, laying at colonel Ramsay's wharf,

About two thousand bushels Isle of May

SALT.

Excellent for striking and packing fish, which will be sold in small quantities from on board.

April 5. dtf

GREEN COFFEE.

5000 lb. best Green COFFEE

For Sale by

James Sanderson.

Feb. 18 d

HEMP FOR SALE.

I HAVE on hand, ten tons of the first quality CLEAN COUNTRY HEMP, I wish to sell for cash, or on a time

Bryan Hampson.

December 30.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of Catlett and Fisk, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Chs. I. Catlett,
Martin Fisk.

The business in future will be transacted by

CHS. I. CATLETT

April 1. d

TO RENT,

And possession given on the 14th of November next,

The three story Brick House

On the corner of King and Columbia-streets, now occupied by Mr. *John Roberts*.——For terms apply to Col. George Deneale, living next door, or to the subscriber.

Nicholas Voss,

City of Washington, Oct. 20. dtf

A Brick House for Sale.

THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. *Nicholls*, on the north side of Prince-street, between Fairfax and Water-streets, is offered for sale on a liberal credit. For particulars apply to

John C. Vowell.

January 12. 6m

Twenty Dollars *Reward.*

RANAWAY from the Subscriber in the month of January, a Negro Man, called

ABRAHAM.

OF a very slender form about five feet 8 or 9 inches high, thin visage, a stoop in his walk, a down look when spoken to and rather fond of drink.

He was seen lurking in the neighborhood of the Great and Little Falls of Potomac for some time; 'tis believed he crossed at the Great Falls, and is now at work on the great road leading from Baltimore to Fredericktown or that he is in Baltimore.

He acknowledged that he did belong to me but is now entitled to his freedom. The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend said negro & all reasonable expences paid.

Peter Wise.

April 1. d

Fifty Dollars *Reward.*

ELOPED from the service of the subscriber on Thursday night last,

A NEGRO MAN, named *ANTHONY*, (commonly called TONEY)—He is about 38 years of age, 6 feet high, a likely well looking fellow, formerly a stevedore in Alexandria, his cloaths not known.—Whoever secures him in any jail in Virginia, or the district of Columbia, shall receive a reward of *Thirty Dollars*, if out of the state of Virginia or the district of Columbia—FIFTY DOLLARS and all reasonable expences will be paid if brought home.

William H. Tebbs.

Dumfries, March 12.

N. B. Masters of vessels and others are forewarned to harbor or carry him off at their peril

NOTICE

To the Stockholders of the Washington Bridge Company.

IN pursuance of an act of Congress, you are called on by the late commissioners to attend in person or by proxy, at Washington, the 2d May next, to elect five Directors, a Treasurer and Clerk. I take the liberty thro' this medium to offer myself a candidate as your Clerk. The advantage to the Alexandrians of the clerk residing in Alexandria, as the office is to be kept in Washington, is obvious, and no injury can possibly arise from this arrangement to the Stockholders in the City. It will render unnecessary in case of transfers, that the persons conveying or receiving the conveyance should repair to the clerk's office in the City to have the needful done. True it is, that it may be done by power of attorney; but the trouble and expence attendant thereon is an inconvenience, independent of the necessity of an agent to effect the transfer; whereas the clerk residing in Alexandria might be the means of saving that expence and trouble by keeping a transfer book there.

The lively interest I have taken in the promotion of the Bridge, in which I at present own in my own name and those of others, 146 shares, I flatter myself will entitle me to a preference over any that has no interest therein. I shall be content to receive whatever emolument the service may be deemed worthy of, or as low as any competitor that may be presented for your suffrage.

A. LINDO.

April 14. d

District Court of the U. States,

In and for the District of Columbia.

United States of America, *against* Forty boxes of white clayed Sugar, ten boxes of brown Sugar and ten tons of Logwood. } CASE OF *Seizure & Libel.*

It is Ordered, By the honorable William Cranch, chief judge of the district of Columbia, holding the district court of the United States, in and for the district of aforesaid, that Friday the 29th day of April, 1808, be and the same is hereby appointed, for the trial of the said merchandize, at the Court-house in the town of Alexandria, in the district aforesaid, before a special session of the said court, then and there to be holden; and that the substance of the said libel filed against the said merchandize, together with this order, be published, fourteen days before the day hereby appointed for the trial of the same, in the newspaper published in the said town of Alexandria, and be also posted up in the most public manner, for the space of fourteen days before the said day of trial, at the court house in the town of Alexandria, and also at the coffee house in said town.

G. DENEALE,
Clk. Dist Court, Dist. Columbia.

The libel in the above case charges, in substance:

That 40 boxes of clayed sugar, 10 boxes of brown sugar and 10 tons of logwood, were imported from Havanna, into the port of Vienna, district of Maryland, in the schooner Seaflower, of Baltimore, Frederic Travers, master, on or about the 20th day of March last; that the said schooner was at the time of importing the said merchandize and for a long time before, a vessel licensed for carrying on the coasting trade; that being so licensed, the said schooner, some time in the month of Dec. last, cleared out from Baltimore for N. Orleans, and proceeded either from Baltimore or from some other port or place within the U. S. on a foreign voyage to Havanna, without having first given up her license to the collector of the district comprehending the port of Baltimore, nor to the collector of any district comprehending the port from which she was about to proceed on such foreign voyage, and without being duly registered by any such collector:—That on such foreign voyage, the said merchandize was imported in the said schooner from Havanna into the said port of Vienna, and there transported into the port and town of Alexandria, where the same was seized by Charles Simms, esq. collector of the customs as forfeited to the U. S.

G. DENEALE, C. C.

April 14 dt29.

Salt and Barrels.

I have for sale at my store near the fishing landing, a quantity of *coarse* and *fine SALT*, a parcel of empty *Barrels*, and about 50 *Casks* a complete order for striking fish.

John G. Ladd.

March 26. d

District Court of the U. States,

In and for the District of Columbia.

United States of America, *against* Four cases of merchandize, containing two piano fortes, two barrel organs, and four music books, } CASE OF *Seizure & Libel.*

It is Ordered, By the honorable William Cranch, chief judge of the district of Columbia, holding the district court of the United States in and for the district aforesaid, That Friday the 29th day of April, 1808, be, and the same is hereby appointed, for the trial of the said four cases of merchandize, at the court house in the town of Alexandria, in the district aforesaid, before a special session of the said court, then and there to be holden; and that the substance of the libel filed against the said four cases of merchandize together with this order, be published fourteen days before the day hereby appointed for the trial of the same, in the newspaper published in the said town of Alexandria, and be also posted up in the most public manner, for the space of fourteen days before the said day of trial, at the court house, in the town of Alexandria, and also at the coffee house in the said town.

G. DENEALE,
Clk. Dist. Court Dist. Columbia.

The libel in the above case, charges in substance:

That 4 cases of merchandize, containing 2 piano fortes, 2 barrel organs, and 4 music books, were imported in the ship William & John, Thomas Woodhouse, master, from Liverpool, into the port of Alexandria, and consigned by one Cornelius Ward of Liverpool, to one Joseph Riddle of Alexandria, merchant:—That the said 4 cases of merchandize were, on or about the 19th day of Oct. 1807, entered at the said port of Alexandria; that the same were not invoiced according to the actual cost thereof at the place of exportation, but that the said Cornelius Ward, the exporter, with design to evade a part of the duties thereupon, did make or cause to be made out a *FALSE AND FRAUDULENT INVOICE* of the said *MERCHANDIZE*, in which the same was not invoiced according to the actual cost thereof, at the place of exportation, but far below such actual cost; which false invoice was transmitted by the said exporter, to the consignee with directions to produce it at the custom house in Alexandria, as the invoice by which the said 4 cases of merchandize were to be entered; that the said 4 cases of merchandize, for the causes aforesaid, were seized by Charles Simms, esq. collector, as forfeited to the United States.

G. DENEALE, C. C.

April 14. d29

NOTICE,

On SATURDAY the 23d of this month the subscriber will offer at Public Sale at the Coffee House,

A Lot of Ground,

On the west side of Alfred street, beginning at the distance of 155 feet 7 inches to the north of Cameron street, extending 20 feet in front on Alfred street, in depth 123 feet, 5 inches.

—ALSO,—

A Lot on the north side of Cameron street, beginning at the distance of 50 feet to the west of Alfred street, extending 20 feet in front on Cameron street, in depth 108 feet to a ten feet alley.

The above property will be sold under the authority of a deed of trust, from John W. Turner and Hannah his wife, to the subscriber dated the 6th day of August, 1807, to secure the payment of $258 6 cents, with interest from the 16th April, 1807.

Noblet Herbert, *Trustee,*

April 6. eots.

FOR SALE, BY

LEWIS DEBLOIS

At his Store, near Col. Ramsay's wharf,

French Brandy, in pipes
Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter casks
New-England Rum, in hogsheads and barrels
Molasses, in hogsheads
Cod-Fish, in boxes
Cider, Potatoes, Beets, and Winter Pears, in barrels
Cheese
Cider Vinegar, in hogsheads and pipes

March 9.

Printing in all its various branche handsomely executed at this office.

For BOSTON,

The Brig *FOX*,
Captain Drummond;
Ready to receive a cargo, will sail in a few days, & take freight on moderate terms.—Apply to the Captain on board, or to

John and Thomas Vowell.

April 19. d5t

SALT.

2500 bushels *Ground Allum Salt*, on board schooner Lucinda, Capt. Bears, which will be sold very low, provided immediate application be made to

Faxon, Metcalf & Co.

Who have also received,

50 reams Writing Paper.

For Boston,

SAID SCHOONER

Will take two hundred barrels on freight. For terms apply as above

April 18 eo3t

Public Sale.

On SATURDAY next, the 23d instant, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, at the late dwelling of Thomas Simms, *deceased,*

All the Personal Estate of the said deceased,

Consisting of Houshold and Kitchen Furniture, and a variety of *Groceries*, &c.

Also a Negro Man and Boy.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

Margaret Simms, *Adm'x,*

April 20.

Wants a Situation

As Assistant to an Academy, or Tutor in a private Family,

A single man of steady habits, would have no objection to take charge of a few respectable pupils in a country place.

Enquire of the Printer.

April 14. law3t*

GERMAN LINENS.

I Have on Hand,

TWENTY bales and boxes, well bought German Linens, which will be disposed of on moderate terms, for negotiable paper.

Joseph Riddle,

April 19. d5teo12t.

Lemmons by the box,

Lisbon Wine in quarter casks,
And about 4000 bushels coarse Salt,
Mould Candles in small boxes, of superiority,
Window Glass in boxes,
For Sale, by

Robert T. Hooe & Co.

January 30. eotf

CHARLES BENNETT,

Offers for sale, for cash, or approved notes, at 60 days,

One bale superfine London Cloths and Kerseymeres.
Irish Linens.
A few elegant Muslin Robes.
Calicoes and Ginghams.
Seine and Sail Twine.
Fine and coarse Hats.
Clover Seed of the first quality.
12 casks Rye Whiskey, one year distilled, &c. &c.

April 6. d1weo2w

☞ Education.

JOSEPH COWING respectfully acquaints his friends and the public, that he has engaged as an assistant a gentleman (of good family) *from Bern in Swisserland.*

Whereby he is enabled to add to the course of instruction pursued in his school: The French, German and Italian Languages—Antient and Modern History.—Arithmetic, Euclid's Elements, Geography with the use of the Globes and Maps, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation and the Lunar Observations, Analytics, Astronomy, &c. &c. Likewise Algebra and Fluxions, with their Applications to the various branches of the Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, will be taught as hitherto by himself at his School in St. Asaph street.

N. B. Those who wish to be instructed in the above Languages, will please to apply, as the number of Pupils will be limited.

April 19.

LETTER
FROM MR. MONROE,
TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
DATED,
Richmond, February 8, 1808.

Accompanying the message of the President of the U. States, to Congress, on the 22d March.

SIR.

It appears by your letter of May 26, 1807, which was forwarded by Mr. Purviance to Mr. Pinkney and myself, at London, and received on the 16th of July, that you had construed several articles of the treaty, which we had signed with the British commissioners, on the 31st of December, 1806, in a different sense from that in which they were conceived by us. As the course we were instructed to pursue, by your letter of February 3d. with regard to that treaty, which was confirmed in that of May 20th, was in no degree dependent on our construction of any of its articles, or on the political considerations which induced us to sign it, we deemed it unnecessary to enter into any explanation in reply, either of our construction of its articles, or of the political considerations alluded to. We thought it more consistent with our duty, to look solely to the object of our instructions, and to exert our utmost efforts to accomplish it; and we acted in conformity to that sentiment.—— The result of those efforts was made known, by the documents I had the honor to present to you, when I was lately at Washington, being copies of a joint dispatch, which Mr. Pinkney and I had forwarded by Mr. Rose. We had flattered ourselves that it might have been practicable to obtain the amendments of the treaty which the president desired, as the state of affairs in Europe had become more favorable to such a result, but in that we were disappointed. We found no difficulty in accomplishing the other object, of setting it aside, as we were instructed to do, in case the proposed amendments were not acceded to.

At this time there is no objection to such an explanation, that I am aware of, and there are many reasons why it should be given. You will be sensible that, so far as an unfavorable estimate is entertained of that transaction it must, in the degree, tend to injure those who gave it the sanction of their names; and you will be equally sensible that, if the United States are in any degree interested in it, at this time, it must consist in its being viewed in a just, rather than unfavorable light. In retiring from the station which I have lately held, this is the last act of public and private duty, which I have to perform, in relation to it. It is to me, in many views, a painful duty, but still it is one which it is highly incumbent on me to execute.

It is far from being my desire to commit Mr. Pinkney, in this letter, in the slightest circumstance; in the management of the business which was entrusted to us jointly, we acted with the greatest harmony, and exerted our best efforts to accomplish the object of our instructions. I am not aware that in speaking of any part of the treaty, I shall give it a construction in which he would not concur; but that presumption is founded altogether on what took place between us in the course of the negociation. To this communication he is not a party, nor indeed does he know that such a one will be made. In every view, therefore, it is improper, and would be unjust, that he should be considered as having any concern in it.

The impressment of seamen from our merchant vessels, is a topic which claims a primary attention from the order which it holds in your letter, but more especially from some important considerations that are connected with it. The idea entertained by the public is, that the rights of the U. S. were abandoned by the American commissioners in the late negociation, and that their seamen were left by acquiescence, if not by formal renunciation, to depend, for their safety, on the mercy of the British cruizers. I have, on the contrary, always believed, and still do believe, that the ground on which that interest was placed by the paper of the British commissioners of Nov. 8, 1806, and the explanations which accompanied it, was both honorable and advantageous to the U. S. —that it contained a concession in their favor, on the part of Great Britain, on the great principle in contestation, never before made by a formal and obligatory act of the government, which was highly favorable to their interest—and that it also imposed on her the obligation to conform her practice under it, till a more complete arrangement should be concluded, to the just claims of the U. S. To place this transaction in its true light, and to do justice to the conduct of the American commissioners, it will be necessary to enter at length into the subject.

The British paper states that the king was not prepared to disclaim or derogate from a right on which the security of the British navy might essentially depend, especially in a conjuncture when he was engaged in wars which enforced the necessity of the most vigilant attention to the preservation and supply of his naval force—that he had directed his commissioners to give to the commissioners of the U. S. the most positive assurances that instructions had been given, and should be repeated & enforced, to observe the greatest caution in the impressing of British seamen, to preserve the citizens of the U. S. from molestation or injury, and that immediate & prompt redress should be afforded on any representation of injury sustained by them. It then proposes to postpone the article relative to impressment, on account of the difficulties which were experienced in arranging any article on that subject, and to proceed to conclude a treaty on the other points that were embraced by the negotiation. As a motive to such postponement, and the conditions of it, it assures that the British commissioners were instructed still to entertain the discussion of any plan which could be devised to secure the interests of both states, without injury to the rights of either.

By this paper it is evident that the rights of the U. S were expressly to be reserved, and not abandoned, as has been most erroneously supposed; that the negotiation on the subject of impressment was to be postponed for a limited time, and for a special object only, and to be revived as soon as that object was accomplished; and in the interim, that the practice of impressment was to correspond essentially with the views and interests of the U. S. It is, indeed, evident, from a correct view of the contents of that paper, that Great Britain refused to *disclaim* or *derogate* only from what she called her right, as it also is, that as her refusal was made applicable to a crisis of extraordinary peril, it authorised the reasonable expectation, if not the just claim, that even in that the accommodation desired, would be hereafter yielded.

In our letter to you of November 11, which accompanied the paper under consideration, and in that of January 3, which was forwarded with the treaty, these sentiments were fully confirmed. In that of November 11, we communicated one important fact, which left no doubt of the sense in which it was intended by the British commissioners, that that paper should be construed by us. In calling your attention to the passage which treats of impressment, in reference to the practice which should be observed in future, we remarked that the terms "high seas" were not mentioned in it, and added, that we knew that the omission had been intentional. It was impossible that those terms could have been omitted intentionally, *with our knowledge*, for any purpose other than to admit a construction that it was intended that impressments should be confined to the land. I do not mean to imply that it was understood between the British commissioners and us, that Great Britain should abandon the practice of impressment on the high seas altogether. I mean, however, distinctly to state that it was understood that the practice heretofore pursued by her should be abandoned, and that no impressment should be made on the high seas under the obligation of that paper, except in cases of an extraordinary nature, to which no general prohibition against it could be construed fairly to extend. The cases to which I allude were described in our letter of November 11. They suppose a British ship of war and a merchant vessel of the U. S. lying in the Tagus or some other port, the desertion of some of the sailors from the ship of war to the merchant vessel, and the sailing of the latter with such deserters on board, they being British subjects. It was admitted that no general prohibition against impressment could be construed to sanction such cases of injustice and fraud; and to such cases it was understood that the practice should in future be confined.

It is a just claim on our part that the explanations which were given of that paper by British commissioners when they presented it to us, and afterwards while the negotiation was depending, which we communicated to you in due order of time, should be taken into view, in a fair estimate of our conduct in that transaction. As the arrangement which they proposed was of an informal nature resting on an understanding between the parties in a certain degree confidential, it could not otherwise than happen that such explanations would be given us in the course of the business, of the view, of their government in regard to it. And if an arrangement by informal understanding is admissible in any case between nations, it was our duty to receive those explanations, to give them the weight to which they were justly entitled, and to communicate them to you, with our impression of the extent of the obligation which they imposed. It is in that mode only that what is called an informal understanding between nations can be entered into. It presumes a want of precision in the written documents connected with it, which is supplied by mutual explanations and confidence. Reduce the transaction to form and it becomes a treaty. That an informal understanding was an admissible mode of arranging the interest with Great Britain is made sufficiently evident by your letter of February 3d, 1807, in reply to ours of November 11, of the preceding year.

Without relying, however, on the explanations, that were given by the British commissioners of the import of that paper, or of the course which their government intended to pursue under it, it is fair to remark on the paper itself, that as by it the rights of the parties were reserved, and the negotiation might be continued on this particular topic; after a treaty should be formed on the others. Great Britain was bound not to trespass on those rights while that negotiation was depending; and in case she did trespass on them, in any the slightest degree, the U. S. would be justifiable in breaking off the negotiation and appealing to force in vindication of their right. The mere circumstance of entertaining an amicable negotiation by one party for the adjustment of a controversy, where no right had been acknowledged in it by the other, gives to the latter a just claim to such a forbearance on the part of the former. But the entertainment of a negotiation for the express purpose of securing interests sanctioned by acknowledged rights, makes such claim irresistible. We were, therefore, decidedly of opinion, that the paper of the British commissioners placed the interest of impressment upon ground which it was both safe and honorable for the U. S. to admit; that in short it gave their government the command of the subject for every necessary and useful purpose.

Attached to the treaty it was the basis or condition, on which the treaty rested.— Strong in its character in their favor on the great question of right, and admitting a favorable construction on others, it placed them on more elevated ground in those respects than they had held before; and by keeping the negotiation open to obtain a more complete adjustment, the administration was armed with the most effectual means of securing it. By this arrangement the government possessed a power to coerce without being compelled to assume the character belonging to coercion, and it was able to give effect to that power without violating the relations of amity between the countries. The right to break off the negotiation and appeal to force, could never be lost sight of in any discussion on the subject; while there was no obligation to make that till necessity compelled it. If Great Britain conformed her practice to the rule prescribed by the paper of November 8, and to the explanations which accompanied it, our government might rest on that ground with advantage, but if she departed from that rule and a favorable opportunity offered for the accomplishment of a more complete and satisfactory arrangement, by a decisive effort, it would be at liberty to seize such opportunity for the advantage of the country.

These considerations, founded on a view of the proposed arrangement itself furnished strong inducement to us to proceed to the other objects of the negociation.—— There were other considerations of a different character, which recommended it with still greater force. Had we refused to proceed in the negociation, what was the alternative which such a refusal presented to our view? The negociation would have been at an end, after having failed in all its objects; for if this interest was not arranged, none others could be. The attitude which the governments held towards each other was in a certain degree hostile. Injuries had been inflicted by one party, and resentment shown by the other, the latter having taken a step in the case of the non-importation law, which was intended to vindicate the public rights and honor by being made the means of obtaining a redress of those injuries. The measure was intended for the ministry of Mr. Pitt, from which the injuries were received, but by the removal of that ministry, and the delay which took place in the passage of the law, it came into operation against the ministry of Mr. Fox and lord Grenville, who would not have rendered those injuries, and against whom of course such a weapon would not have been raised. Notwithstanding the existence of the law, and the attitude which still remained between the two governments, it was impossible to appeal to it as a strong motive of action with the new ministry. Such an appeal was sure to produce more harm than good, it would have lost us all claim on the generous feelings and liberal policy, which the new ministry was believed to indulge and disposed to adopt towards the U. S. The negociation therefore, with the new ministry, was conducted by policy as well as by inclination, on friendly and conciliatory principles. Should it fail however in its object and be broken off, the relation between the parties would change in an instant. From that moment the new ministry would stand on the ground of the old one, and the nation be united in all its political parties against us. The attitude would become in fact, what the exterior announced it to be, hostile, and it was difficult to perceive how it could be changed, and peace be preserved with honor to the U S. They could not recede from the ground which they had taken, or accept by compulsion, terms which they had rejected in amicable negociation, war, therefore, seemed to be the inevitable consequence of such a state of things, and I was far from considering it an alternative, which ought to be preferred to the arrangement which was offered to us. When I took into view the prosperous and happy condition of the U. States compared with that of other nations; that as a neutral power, they were almost the exclusive carriers of the productions of the whole world; and that in commerce they flourished beyond all example, notwithstanding the losses which they occasionally suffered, I was strong in the opinion that those blessings ought not to be hazarded in such a question. Many other considerations tended to confirm me in that sentiment. I knew that the U. S. were not prepared for war; that their coast was unfortified, and their cities in a great measure defenceless; that militia in many of the states were neither armed nor trained, and that their whole revenue was derived from commerce. I could not presume that there was just cause to doubt which of the alternatives ought to be preferred. Had it however, been practicable to terminate the negociation, without such an adjustment as that proposed, and without taking any decisive measure in consequence of its failure what was to become of the non-importation law? If suffered to remain in force, it was sure to produce war. Great Britain, it was known, would enter into no arrangement, by treaty, which did not provide for its repeal and there was little reason to presume after the rupture of the negociation, by which the relation between the parties would be less friendly, that she would become more accommodating. It was on the contrary, fairly to be concluded that if any arrangement whatever should be practicable, it would be a less advantageous one than that which we had sanctioned. Some disposition of it was therefore indispensably necessary in any course which might be taken.

These considerations had much weight in deciding that which was pursued, and I frankly own, that a sincere desire to afford to the administration an honorable opportunity for its repeal, since under existing circumstances, it did not seem probable that it could be longer useful and might be injurious, was a strong motive with me to incur the responsibility which I took on myself in that transaction. To the arrangement proposed we gave our sanction. We undertook to submit it to the consideration of our government, taking care to inform the British commissioners, that we had no power to conclude a treaty that would be obligatory on the United States, which did not arrange in a satisfactory manner the interest of impressment. We agreed also to proceed in a discussion of the other objects of the negociation, and eventually concluded a treaty; it being understood from what we had frequently stated, that if our government should disapprove the arrangement relative to impressment, the whole would fall with it. Thus the United States enjoyed the advantage of being at liberty to accept or reject the arrangement, while on the British government it was binding. With one party it was a project, with the other a treaty.

There was in truth nothing unreasonable in this circumstance, as the British commissioners acted in presence of the cabinet, consulted and took its instructions on every point, while our distance from our government rendered such a recurrence to it impossible. This advantage however proceeded from the nature of the transaction: it was not the effect of finesse on our part. We advanced in the negociation, and concluded a treaty in a firm belief, that although it fell short of what we had expected to obtain, it was nevertheless in the then state of affairs, such a one as the U.

States might adopt with credit and advantage. I have no doubt that the British commissioners entertained still greater confidence in such a result. The circumstance of our finally agreeing to sanction the arrangement rather than break off the negociation, at which issue we had frequently stood, in the progress of it, was calculated to make that impression.—— But it was much strengthened by a knowledge that the whole arrangement would expose them to very severe and probably successful attacks from the opposition, while they had no expectation that it would be popular in the country.

By your letter of February 3d, 1807, in reply to ours of November 11th, 1806, the course which the government resolved to pursue was announced. By it we were informed, that the president disapproved the informal arrangement proposed by the British commissioners relative to impressment, and was resolved to enter into no treaty with the British government, when limited to, or short of strict right on every other point, should include in it no article on the particular one, that in case such an article couldnot be obtained, we should terminate the negociation without any formal compact whatever, but with a mutual understanding, founded on friendly and liberal discussions and explanations, that in practice each party would entirely conform to what should be thus informallys settled between them.

[*To be continued*]

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

FRIDAY, APRIL 22.

Extract of a letter from a respectable democratic gentleman, of the state of Tennessee, to his friend in this neighborhood, dated March 12, 1808.

"The political horizon of our common country looks equally at present: what with our modern philosophy, our boasted economy and a thousand other etceteras, we are rather oddly fixed. It does appear that many of our great men have been led by an ignus fatuus, a will of the wisp, a mere phantom which has in many instances, prostrated the best interests of the people, and with them the dignity of the nation. I do sincerely avow, that so far as I have been capable of judging the conduct of these men, they are with a very few exceptions the most dangerous men in society, and they are the men who have been most clamorous in defence of the disgraceful measures, which have brought us to the brink of a gulph, that will require men of other sentiments to rescue us from the disgrace of."

Extract of a letter from a member of congress to his friend.

"What I have long predicted is now verified: France will not permit us to remain at peace: we must abandon our system of neutrality and join the confederacy against England, or measure swords with Bonaparte. No real American I trust can long deliberate. Champagny's letter to general Armstrong completely unmasks the intentions and designs of that government towards every neutral in the world; and will at last, I trust, open the eyes of the people to a proper sense of their real dangerous situation. The bill to raise a *standing army* of 6000 men has passed into a law. A joint resolution has paseed to adjourn congress on Monday next, and whatever may be the urgency of a longer continuance here, from the present threatening aospect of affairs, yet I am convinced that an adjournment will take place at that time, and leave the nation to groan under the weight of the embargo. A resolution is now before the house authorising the president to raise the embargo in the recess of congress, upon the event of certain contingencies. This resolution has been, and will continue to be, warmly and eloquently opposed, on the ground that we have no more right to delegate this power to the president, than the right to delegate the power of making and repealing laws; and if the embargo is oppressive and inefficient for the purposes it was intended for, it ought instantly to be repealed by congress before the adjournment. I am of the latter opinion, and will never consent to rise until this unnecessary and oppressive act is repealed."

Capt. Lee, who arrived at Boston on Wednesday from the coast of Patagonia, touched at Pernambuco, where he learnt that the Portuguese fleet from Lisbon, with the royal family of the house of Braganza on board, had arrived at Rio Janeiro, about the middle of January, and were cordially received.

A Dominique paper of the 26th of March, states that two French brigs with troops, got into the port of Trinity, in the island of Martinique, on the 17th; and, on the following day, another, after having been chased by a British frigate, and lost one of her top-masts by a shot, had escaped into the harbor of ——. A report has been in circulation at Antigua, that a fourth, carrying 22 guns, had been captured by the Acasto British frigate, Captain Beaver. [*New-York paper.*

From Antigua, March 30.

The trial of the brig Mary of New York, Crofts, master, sent in here on her passage from Marseilles to New Orleans, came on a few days since, when sentence of condemnation was pronounced against vessel and cargo. The reasons assigned by the court were, first, that her cargo was taken on board after the date of the orders of council of the 11th of November, and secondly with a knowledge of these orders. A motion was made by the counsel for the claimant, to be allowed to bring in the supplementary evidence of the master and mate to prove that the orders were not known at Marseilles, when the cargo was laden; but the court rejected the motion and pronounced vessel and cargo to be a lawful prize.

Admiral Cochran arrived here a few days since, with 6 sail of the line,* from Marigalante, which surrendered to theBritish on the 3d inst.

The squadron sailed again from this on Sunday to resume the blockade of Guadaloupe and Martinique.

The admiral since leaving this, has received advice of the Rochefort squadron having got into the Chesapeake.

Three of the crew of the schooner Mary-Ann, Captain Barney, of and for New-York, from Point Petre, arrived here to day from on board the brig Express, which had captured the schooner and ordered her for this port some days since. She has not yet arrived.—It is probable she has been retaken. Ship Cotton Planter, Chase, from St. Marys, was brought in here a few days since by the Melville.

Waiting trial, ship Washington, Christie, of and for New York, from Pointe Petre—brig Delight, Pierse, from Cayenne to New-York; sch'r Sally, ——, of Newburyport, for New-Orleans.

* *Bellieste, Ramillies, Conqueror, York, Defence and Swiftshure.*

AN ACT to authorise the president of the United States, under certain conditions, to suspend the operation of the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the U. S. and the several acts supplementary thereto.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That in the event of such peace or suspension of hostilities between the belligerent powers of Europe, or of such changes in their measures affecting neutral commerce, as may render that of the U. S. sufficiently safe in the judgment of the president of the U S. he is hereby authorised, during the recess of congress, to suspend in whole or in part the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the U S. & the several acts supplementary thereto, under such exceptions and restrictions, and on such bond and security being given as the public interest and circumstances of the case may appear to require: Provided, such suspension shall not extend beyond twenty days after the next meeting of congress.

APRIL 18, 1808.

Read the third time and passed the senate.

Attest,

SAMUEL A. OTIS,
Secretary.

MR. PICKERING'S REPLY
TO GOV. SULLIVAN.

City of Washington, March 9, 1808.

SIR,

This evening I received your excellency's letter of the 3d inst. acknowledging the receipt of mine to you ("consisting of six sheets") dated the 16th (not the 7th) of Feb. which you were pleased to return, with an expression of "surprise" at what you call "my novel & extraordinary claim upon you as governor of the commonwealth," to communicate my letter to the legislature. Indeed, sir, I did think, that in "presenting to *you* and *them*, such a view of our national affairs as my official situation had placed in my power," I was not committing an error in "addressing it to *you*, as the proper organ of communication to the legislature." And notwithstanding your excellency's admonition, I am still so unfortunate as not to see wherein I have erred. Had the language or sentiments of my letter, thus addressed to you and the legislature, been wanting in decorum and respect to either, your surprize and reproof would have been just. But you are pleased to tell me, that "before you had gone through the first page, you were surprised at my novel and extraordinary claim"—that "you folded my letter instantly, in order to reflect upon its principles," and that you "have not unfolded it since." You intimate, however, that if I had requested you, "as a *favor to myself*," to communicate my letter to the legislature, and you had approved of its contents, you might have granted the request Really, sir, when I was performing what I conceived to be a serious and important duty to my native state, which I had the honor, in part, to represent in the senate of the U. S. it was impossible that the idea of asking any thing as "a favor to myself," should have occurred to me.—The subject of the letter was mentioned in the first page—"A view of our national affairs." And amidst the thousand perplexing and alarming rumors and reports spread abroad among the people, I hoped that information contained in my letter might be acceptable to your excellency, to the legislature, and to the citizens of Massachusetts.

Yes, sir, I did believe it to be extremely important to the citizens, that *they* should know what was to be known, of the very "novel and extraordinary" situation of our public affairs. And I am yet to learn, that it would have derogated from the dignity of your excellency to have made the communication. It was not necessary for your excellency to bid me "recollect that the senate and house of representatives of the commonwealth (of Massachusetts) were visible organic bodies; that the former has a president, and the latter has a speaker." It was because I believed them to be both "visible" and sensible bodies, that through you I addressed them. But until your excellency was pleased to inform me, I did *not* know that their "clerks," and the "secretary" of the commonwealth, were the proper officers to whom letters or memorials, to be laid before the two houses were to be addressed. The "secretary," I knew, was, by long usage, the *official bearer* of the *governor's messages* to the *legislature*.

While I have no disposition to question the "equal claims" of the Massachusetts "members of the" national "house" of Representatives, to address to your excellency any papers they may deem important to be communicated to the State Legislature; I confess there seemed to be a peculiar fitness in a Senator's addressing the Legislature from whom he immediately derives his appointment.—And in the present case seeing my letter embraced the highest concerns of our country, in which Massachusetts holds so large a stake, especially in a commercial point of view, I could not imagine that I was offending her Chief Magistrate, in presenting a view of those concerns to *him*, to be afterwards laid before the *Legislature*. I knew it was the duty of the governor to watch over the welfare of the Commonwealth. And your Excellency in your late "proclamation for a day of public fasting and prayer," (which I have read with great satisfaction, and I hope with christian delight,) has very seriously & strikingly called on the people over whom you preside, to unite in their solemn assemblies in prayer to OUR FATHER IN HEAVEN, "that he will smile on the labours of our hands, and on our *enterprises*, in business, prospering our *Navigation* and *Fisheries*." And it was because I saw those *Enterprises* blasted by an embargo—our *Navigation* prostrated—and our *Fisheries* permitted to no beneficial end—(seeing the fish when caught, not being permitted to be exported must rot in the hands of the fishers)—that I presumed to address the governor and legislature of the great navigating and fishing state, in the hope to convince them and the people, of the necessity of looking *themselves* after those essential interests of the commonwealth. I knew that agreably to long established usage, the legislature of Massachusets & thro' them the people, had been accustomed to receive from the Governor information of *the things which belonged to her peace*—And at what period of her history did it more behove her *to know them?* In *very deed*, sir, I should have deemed myself wanting in respect towards your excellency, if in an address intended for the information of the legislature of the commonwealth, I had omitted to present it, in the first place, to the governor as her political head. And still remaining satisfied that this is the correct course of DUTY I must not omit, on every future occasion to pursue it.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your Excellency's
Most obedient servant,
TIMOTHY PICKERING.

His Excellency James Sullivan, Esq. Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Wanted to Purchase or Hire,
A NEGRO MAN, AND HIS WIFE.
THE Man must be acquainted with plantation work, and the woman accustomed to the management of a dairy. None need apply but such as can come well recommended.

ALSO.

A BOY from 16 to 20 years of age.

Apply to the
PRINTER.
March 19. law2m.

NOTICE.

The subscriber, Inspector of Fish for the town of Alexandria, informs the citizens that it is necessary all fish put up for sale shall be inspected, and that for their government he has thought proper to publish the following extract from the law regulating the "Inspection of Fish."

Levi Talbert.

April 22. 3t

Extract of the Law.

"If any fish be put to sale or shipped off without having been approved by an inspector and the barrels in which they are contained, have not the said inspectors stamp, mark, or brand, upon them, or if any master of any ship or other vessel, officer or mariner, shall receive on board any such ship for exportation, the offender or offenders shall incur the penalty of two dollars for each barrel so shipped, to be recovered in any court of record in this commonwealth, by him or them who will sue for the same; and moreover all fish laded or received on board for exportation as aforesaid shall be forfeited."

SALT.

2900 bushels Liverpool coarse Salt, just received per the schooner Independent, from Charleston—for sale by

John and Thomas Vowell.

April 22, 1808. d

TO RENT,

A *BRICK HOUSE*, on Prince-street, now occupied by *James Douglass*. For terms apply to

Mary Fletcher.

April 22. law6w

Wanted to Hire,
A sober, steady, elderly NEGRO MAN.

APPLY TO THE
PRINTER.
April 22. 3t

FOUND,

Some time since, a *SADDLE*. The owner may have it again by describing the same and paying the cost of this advertisement, on application to the PRINTER.

April 22. 3t

☞ The Proprietor of the *Alexandria Daily Advertiser*, will dispose of the Establishment on moderate terms—there are now nearly six hundred Subscribers and the List encreasing.—To a Person of Industry and Talents for conducting a Newspaper, this would be a desirable Situation. Circumstances beyond his Controul render it necessary to make Sale, it will therefore be sold a great Bargain if application be made soon.

NOTICE.

THE citizens of Alexandria are requested to make out a list of their taxable property of the following description, in order that they may be prepared to hand the same to the subscriber when called upon.

Richard Lewis, *Assessor.*

April 16. d1w

A List of the Taxable Property.

Levies, wholesale merchants, retail ditto, shop keepers, tavern licences, stories, lamp tax, horses, cows, carts, drays, two wheel carriages four wheel ditto, dogs male and female, and biscuit bake houses.

Extract of the Law of the Corporation.

"And if any master or mistress of a family, or any owner of taxable property, shall neglect or refuse to give in a list of all male tytheables, belonging to, or residing in his or her family; or of all his or her taxable property, within five days after demand made thereof by any assessor, the person so offending, shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars. And if any person whatsoever shall wilfully omit or misrepresent in the list given in, any tythable or any taxable property, or shall in any other manner conceal the same from the knowledge of the Assessors, the person so offending shall forfeit and pay double the amount of the tax imposed upon such tythable or taxable property. Every merchant, shop-keeper, mechanic, or other person, having in his or her service or employment any clerk, journeyman apprentice or assistant, shall render an account of the same in his or her list of tythables, and shall be accountable for the capitation tax hereby imposed, in like manner, and under the same penalties, as if such clerk, journeyman, apprentice or assistant were a member of his or her family.

April 16.

Printing in all its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

ROBERT GRAY,

Bookseller and Stationer, King-street, Alexandria, offers for sale, wholesale or retail,

The following BOOKS;

100 American Preceptor
100 Columbian Orator
36 Dwight's Geography
12 Eutropius
24 Jess's Tutors' Assistant
50 School Testaments
85 Webster's Selections
12 Webster's Mercantile Arithmetic
500 Murray's English Reader
1000 Introduction to Reading
15 Mair's Caesar
25 Erasmus
100 Philadelphia Latin Grammar
20 Rudeman's Rudiments
100 Scott's Lesson's
250 Ashe's Grammar
12 Eutropius
36 Entick's Dictionary
25 Jones's Dictionary
50 Ramsay's Life of Washington
7 Guthrie's Geography, 2 vols. quarto, with a Folio Atlas
35 School Bibles
25 Family do. assorted
4 Bibles, octavo, with Camie's Notes
12 Horace Delphini
12 Virgil do.
12 Ovid do.
12 Caesar's do.
12 Sallust's do
12 Leunden's Greek and Latin Testament
6 Cicero Delphini
6 Juvenal do.
6 Terrence do.
12 Bowditch's Practical Navigator
24 Universal History, abridged, for the use of Schools
24 Morse's Geography, abridged
12 Goldsmith's England, abridged
12 ———— Rome, abridged
10 History of America
500 Dilworth's Spelling Book
100 Webster's do.
100 Universal do.
50 Columbian do.
72 Murray's do.
10 Misses Magazine.

And a variety of Books in the different departments of Literature and Science.

April 15. law1m

Washington Tavern.

ALEXANDER GORDON,

Respectfully informe his FRIENDS *and the* PUBLIC *in general,*

THAT he has taken the house lately occupied by RANDOLPH MOTT, ank known by the name of the *Washington Tavern*, and has provided himself with choice liquors, good beds, and is prepared to accommodate customers the best manner, and has a careful and attentive hostler, he solicits a portion of public patronage.

March 18. eo

NOTICE.

AT a meeting of the Directors of the Little River Turnpike Company, on the 19th of March, 1808—*Ordered*, That the Stockholders in the additional shares in said company do, and they are hereby required, to make a sixth payment to the Treasurer of the Company of *Ten Dollars* on each share by them respectively subscribed, on or before the first day of May next—Also, the further sum of *Ten Dollars* on each share, on or before the first day of July, also, the further sum of *Ten Dollars* on each share on or before the first day of September, also the further sum of *Ten dollars* on each share on or before the first day of November, also the further sum of *Ten Dollars* on each share by them respectively subscribed on or before the first day of January, 1809.

Jonah Thompson.
Treasurer L. R. T. Company.

March 21. colm

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county letters testamentary on the estate of *Joseph Marie Perrin*, late of the county aforesaid deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 25th day of September next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate; and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.—Given under my hand this 25th day of March, 1808.

Mathurin Perrin, *Ex'r.*

March 25. 3taw6w

R. GRAY

HAS RECEIVED a list of the drawings of all the tickets sold by him in the N. York Lottery, containing two days drawings:

Nos. 22,867
22,205 } Are prizes of 10 dolls.
30,403

A few tickets and halves for sale at eight dollars, but will advance in a few days.

April 11.

BRYAN HAMPSON

HAS FOR SALE.

WINES.
10 pipes old port
5 do. Madeira
30 quarter casks Lisbon
12 do. particular Teneriffe
15 do. Malaga
15 pipes old cognac brandy
5 do. 4th proof Holland Gin
5 hhds. 3d proof Antigua rum

1 do. first quality molasses
6 do. green copperas
2 do. alum
20 do. brown sugar
20 bags pimento
15 do. pepper

TEAS
10 chests young hyson
10 do hyson skin
5 do. imperial

100 bags green coffee
150 kegs madder
50 do. ground ginger
50 do. raisins
1200 lbs. bacon, well cured
5 kegs salt petre

A quantity of fine and ground alum salt.

At all times he has the first quality flour for milyuse on hand—with a number of other articles—all of which he will sell low on his former terms.

JOHN G. LADD,

HAS FOR SALE,

30 bales German Linens, consisting of brown and white Rolls, flaxen Osnaburghs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, and Checks and Stripes.

1000 pieces Nankeen
Russia Sheeting and Duck
1 bale Writing Paper
50 bags of black Pepper of the best quality, and will be sold very low
Sugars and Coffee
40 hhds Molasses
1 pipe port Wine
10 do. Holland Gin
5 do. French Brandy
7 do. Jamaica Spirits.

A quantity of soal Leather, Shoes, Spermaciti and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c. &c.

April 7. d

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of KING *and* FAIRFAX-STREETS, *ALEXANDRIA:*

HAS FOR SALE,

An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.

Consisting of

WINES.
MADEIRA
Port
Sherry
Lisbon
Malaga
Teneriffe &
Corsica

Old St. Estephe Medoc laret, in cases of one dozen
A few dozen fine old frontinac
Ditto do. best wine bitters
Jamaica and West-India rum
New-England do.
Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy
Holland and country gin
Schiedam gin in cases
Irish whiskey, very old
70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey
Cider in barrels
White wine and Cider vinegar
Florence oil in flasks
2 hogsheads Havanna honey
15 do. choice retailing molasses

TEAS *of good quality*
Gunpowder
Imperial
Hyson
Young Hyson
Hyson-Skin and
Souchong

Muscovado sugars, different qualities
Bengal white do.
Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.
Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff, in bottles and bladders.
Macuba and rapee do.
Clover-seed, *(Penn. warranted)*
Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.

Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; basket salt; starch; fig blue; flotant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; allum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns; gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble sealed; chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.

Muscatel and bloom raisins in boxes.
Sun raisins in casks.
Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.

A few boxes excellent pickles, each one dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box.

A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c.

HORWELL'S

Celebrated Patent Suspenders,

FOR ease, elegance, strength, &c. far exceeds any in use. To be had wholesale and retail, at the manufactory, lower end of Prince-street, Alexandria.

Wholesale purchasers may be supplied on advantageous terms.

Richard Horwell.

March 25 d6m

☞ Whereas *Stephen Cooke*, of Loudoun county, Virginia, did, on the 6th day of January, 1807, executo a lease for a place called "*Jones's Point*," binding on Potomac river and Great Hunting Creek, to a certain A. G. Hammond for the term of seven years; which lease was afterwards assigned to a certain Benjamin Morris, who afterwards delivered me peaceable possession of the premises.

As I do not hold the same under lease or rent from any person; but claim it as my own right: I wish and request those who have any counter claims to come forward and establish them according to law.

Josiah Browning.

March 22. d1m

Mount-Washington for Sale.

I will sell my FARM in Fairfax county, and give immediate possession. It is less than three miles from Alexandria, and six from the George-Town ferry—the distance from the projected bridge will be less—the house stands on an elevated hill, and over looks the City, Alexandria, the river, with the shore, and hills of Maryland. The house which I erected, and is nearly finished, consists of a center house two stories high, and wings of one, joined to it, by circular corridors, the north wing contains 2 small rooms, the front of it, and the corridor adjoining, intended for a green house, this leads to a drawing room—a dining room separated from it by the passage and stair-case, is next to the south corridor which contains 3 closets, and leads to the kitchen—two small rooms in this wing with the kitchen—a pump of excellent water at the door. The second story of the center house contains 3 chambers and a dressing room, with fire places—a large closet adjoins the dining room—one of the same size opens on the stair case, both fitted up with shelves—a store room in the garret, and cupulo on the house top, from whence is seen a delightful, variegated landscape, completes the description of the mansion house. A neat cottage accommodates laborers, and there are stables, a carriage house, and ice house; the farm contains 103 acres, 70 enclosed and cultivated, the rest in wood; this place boasts the finest collection of fruit that I have seen, besides every other sort; the list given to me was 800 apples, 800 peaches, and 300 cherry trees: I have added several hundred of the best kinds.—The garden consists of 12 large squares, the soil enriched and borders filled with fruit trees, and bushes; it is surrounded by a live cedar hedge, which also extends on each side of the house: the former proprietor possessed much taste, and collected many ornamental trees and shrubs, which are judiciously disposed about the grounds. The soil is suitable for grass, and the portion of ground devoted to timothy and clover, yield an abundant crop; it produced good wheat and oats last year, and I think with small expence may be rendered productive. Those who wish a residence, where health will be preserved, and convenience of intercourse with Alexandria, George-Town, and the seat of government, will find all combined in *Mount-Washington*. I will shew the premises and impart the terms of sale, upon applications by letters directed to the Post-Office, Alexandria. ELIZA P. LAW.

ALSO FOR SALE,

Farming implements, an ox cart, two barshear ploughs with harness, one shovel do. one iron toothed harrow, two scythes and cradles, spades, picks, &c.

March 15. d

Just Received and For Sale
By R. GRAY, King-street,

SECRET HISTORY;

OR,

The Horrors of St, Domingo.

In a series of letters written by a lady at Cape Francois to Colonel BURR, late Vice-President of the United States.—Price $1.

MODERN CHIVALRY,

Containing the adventures of a Captain and Teague O'Regan, his servant, by *H. H. Brackenridge*, 2 vol. 12. mo.—Price $2 50 cents.

A New System of Domestic Cookery,

Formed upon priciples of economy and adapted to the use of private families.—Price 87½ cents.

March 29.

State Lottery, New-York.

For the promotion of Literature, and for other purposes, positively commences drawing

ON THE

First Tuesday in April next.

Payment of prizes guaranteed by the State Legislature.

HIGHEST PRIZES.

1	$25,000
1	10,000
2	5,000
4	2,000
7	1,000

And a very considerable number of inferior prizes—less than two blanks to a prize.

Tickets and Shares at the rate of *Eight Dollars*, for sale at R. Gray's book store.

N. B. The price will be raised as the drawing proceeds. April 2.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Being desirous of bringing the affairs of the late firm of THOMPSON *and* VEITCH, *to a final close, OFFER FOR SALE the following*

REAL PROPERTY, viz.

THREE comfortable Dwelling Houses with elegant stores, on the south side of King, between Fairfax and Royal-streets, lots extending back 175 feet; at present occupied by Joseph Janney, James Russel, and James R. Riddle and Co. The situation is considered to be amongst the best for business in Alexandria.

A dwelling house and lot on the north side of King-street, near the corner of King and Pitt-streets, occupied by Samuel Snowden.

A lot, fronting 56 feet on Pitt-street, extending back 119 feet, and bounded on the south by an alley, on which is a shed occupied by M. Dorsey, coach-maker.

A brick dwelling house on Prince-street, betwixt Fairfax and Royal-streets, occupied by William Lovering.

Also, the vacant lots adjoining, on each side of said house. Their situation for business equal to any unimproved property in town.

That large commodious and brick tavern, in George-Town, with all the buildings and improvments attached thereto, situated on the main street leading from the public ferry; occupied by Joseph Semmes.

Three handsome three story brick dwelling houses, with brick stables and carriage houses, being part of the six buildings, situated on Pennsylvania avenue, in the city of Washington.

A handsome, commodious, and well finished brick dwelling house, in Charlestown, Jefferson county, late the property of Van Rutherford, with a large garden and the corner storehouse on same lot, situate near the centre of the main street.

Also, a tan-yard with sundry improvements, a comfortable dwelling house and lot adjoining, very handsomely situated, &c. Late the property of George Hite.

Also, a two story house and lot on the main street, at present occupied by Charles Foulk.

And a vacant lot on the main street, in a central situation for business.

For particular information respecting the above property in Charles-Town, application may be made to *William Tate*, Esq. of that place, or to *Henry St. George Tucker*, Esq. of Winchester.

A tract of land in Loudoun county, containing 400 acres, situate near the Gum Spring late the property of J. Spencer. On this tract there are two settlements and about 60 acres in cultivation, the rest of the land well timbered; the new turnpike road will pass thro' a part of this tract. Captain Charles Lewis living near the Gum-Spring, will shew this to any person desirous of viewing it.

One other tract of 196 acres, in Frederick county, about four miles from Winchester and near the lands belonging to judge Holmes. For particulars apply to *Henry St. George Tucker*, Esq.

One other tract of 400 acres, in Hampshire county, on a branch of Fairley's Run, near the town of Frankfort, formerly owned by Daniel Jones.

One other tract of 500 acres, in Randolph county, being part of an old military survey, on the south side of Glady Creek, considered to be of excellent quality. This tract is situated in a thickly settled part of that country, and contiguous to the main road leading from Randolph to the horse-shoe-bottom, on Cheat-river.

One other tract, named *Fertility*, of 263 acres, in Westmoreland county, state of Pennsylvania; situated on the Monongahela river, and binding thereon for 3-4 of a mile, about one quarter of a mile below Casner's ferry, and 4 miles above Purkinson's ferry. A large proportion is rich bottom land, with a valuable orchard of sugar trees and about 60 acres in cultivation. The main road from Union-Town to Pittsburg passes close by this land.

Any part of the above described property we are disposed to sell at reasonable rates, on the following terms, viz. One fifth in hand, and the residue in three or four equal annual payments, the purchaser giving bonds with security on the premises.

JONAH THOMPSON,
RICHARD VEITCH.

PRINTED DAILY BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
(For the Proprietor.)